WASHINGTON

Protection to American Shipping in Cuban Waters.

Release of Fenian Prisoners in England.

The Jeff Davis Case Dismissed in the Supreme Court.

Passage of the Indian Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

The Proposed Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department Defeated.

The Repeal of the Tenure of Office Act Under Discussion.

Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1869. Protection of American Interests in Cuba. The following correspondence has just taken place

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1889,
Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State:

SIR—As American citizens we ask special protection for vessels and other property on the south side of Cuba, in the harbors of Tunas, Trinidad and Clentuegos. We own a large amount of property, affoat and on shore, in these parts, and if the Admiral is advised, by telegraph or otherwise, he will be able to protect American interests in the region now specially exposed to danger. The magnitude of our interests in the fact that our firm paid last year from its Cuba business nearly one-ourth of the duty collected at this port. Yours, very truly,

SAMUE. & WILLIAM WELSH.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OR STATE,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1869.

ESST. SAMUEL & WILLIAM WELSH, Philade

Messrs. Samuel. & William Welse, Philadelphia:—
Gentlemen—I have received your letter of yesterday's date, in which, as citizens of the United States, you make a request for special protection for vessels and other property on the south side of the sland of Cuba, in the harbors of Tunas, Trindad and Clenfuegos. I appreciate the anxiety which you, in common with other merchants having large interests in Cuba, feel at the present time, and since the receipt of your letter i have conferred with the Secretary of the Navy, who informs me that at least one-half the vessels under command of Admiral Hoff are now in Cuban waters, and the Admiral has of late been fully and frequently instructed to be vigilant and active in extending every proper protection to American interests in the regions referred to which are supposed to be especially exposed to danger. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Corcoran Claim-Attempt to Blackmall, The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia and the Corcoran claim again under investigation ence to it. The first witness examined was a clerk led that he gave information to a correspondent of a certain newspaper that the commission appointed to examine the Corcoran claim had agreed to report in favor of it. It is said it was the publication of ous persons to trump up charges that night hinder the success of the claim. The coach hat the witness Brener, who swore that Mr. Cororan and Scuator Bayard had expressed them an opportunity of hearing the expressions he de-scribed. There was a long and frivolous examina-tion of this witness as to what kind and color of an. General McFerren testified that he had sed in favor of allowing the claim because he n furnished with the necessary evidence to him in doing so. Senator Cameron denied and written, when Secretary of War, a letter Mr. Corcoran stating that ne should be paid for Mr. Corcoran, however, produced the though not bearing the genuine signa ture of Mr. Cameron there was no question that if War. At the end of the proceedings Mr. Corcoran up to extort money from him, an impression that was endorsed by his counsel, Mr. Kennedy.

The Army Appropriation Bill—Defeat of But-ler's Amendment.

General Butler's amendment to the Army Appro-priation bill was defeated to-day by a large majority, and a substitute proposed by Mr. Blaine adopted.
Some persons are disposed to regard this as another
triumph for General Grant in the House. If it is a
triumph it cannot be said to be complete. The pro-

position which it was known met the approval of Grant was that submitted by General Dodge, of Iowa, which left the reduction of the army to the discretion of the President. That was, really, what men in the flouse were hardly prepared to place such imprecedented power in the hands of the President...
The Recent Assault on General Duncan, of

the Patent Office.
Several days ago Mr. Dempsey, of the firm of Dempsey & O'Toole, who attacked General Duncan, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, on account of something the latter reported disparaging to the former in the Department of the Interior stationery contracts with that firm, appeared before a magistrate, acknowledged his assault on Mr. Duncau and was fined five dollars. This action on the part of ceed against the defendant, but Judge Fisher over-ruled the pies, and after examination of witnesses fined Mr. Dempsey \$200, with ten days' imprison-ment in jail as a punishment for the assault on Mr.

Artending the Inauguration Ceremonics.

The Presidential Electors now in Washington field a meeting at the National Hotel this afternoon for the purpose of arranging for attending in a body the forthcoming inaugural ceremonics. Electors were present from Massachusetts, Nebraska, Warnes, of Nebraska, presided. A committee of arrangements was appointed, and all the Electors intending to participate were requested to report immediately by telegraph or letter, and upon their arrival, to I. J. Barnes, chairman of said committee,

arrival, to L. J. Barnes, contribute of sale contributed at No. 425 F street, Washington.

Release of the Fenius Prisoners in Ireland.

Mr. Thornton, British Minister, this afternoon communicated to Secretary Seward the following despatch from the British government:—

Inform Mr. Seward that orders have been given for the release from further custody of Costello and Warren.

General Grant's Visitors.

The President elect continues to receive a large number of visitors between the flours of ten and ment in the popular desire to call upon the future head of the nation. Among the visitors to-day were a number of Senators and one or two naval officers.

The Saffrage Amendment.

The Saffrage Amendment.

The Kouse Judiciary Committee has determined to report against the Senate himendment to the joint resolution proposing a suffrage amendment to the constitution. This action on the part of the committee will, it is thought, be sustained by the House, The committee have agreed to insist upon the amendment originally adopted by the House, because they doesn' it a fair expression of the senti-ments of the House on that subject, having pussed

on the President for his signature. The friends of the measure propose to make an effort to get it through, in some shape, before the close of the session.

whelmed with letters from claimants for prize money due them for the captures made by Farragut's fleet at New Orleans, and for the pirate Alabama, under the impression that the recent legislation on these matters by the House has provided for the payment have only passed the House and have yet to be acted upon by the Senate. These bills were passed in the Senate to-day, and as soon as the distribution can be arranged according to the provisions made in the respective bills the money will be ready for payment, of which due notice will be given.

resentatives and President of the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That for the purpose of giving the Congress of the United States a correct report of the condition of the State, and to bring to the attention of that hady all such matters relating to the condition of the State and the wants of her loyal people as may require the consideration and action of Congress, the convention shall be a resident of that portion of Texas lying north of the thirty-second parallel of laiting, one a resident of that portion of the State lying east of the Trinity river and south of said thirty-second parallel, one a resident of that portion of the State lying east of the Trinity river and south of said thirty-second parallel, one a resident of that portion of the State lying west of the Colorado river, and two commissioners from the State at large, who, being intimately acquainted with the wants of their respective sections of the State, shall proceed to Washington city to bring to the attention of the United States all such matters relating to the condition of this State and the wants of her loyal people as in the judgment of this Convention or of Said commissioners require the consideration of Congress.

Cablinet Meeting.

Cabinet Meeting.
All the members of the Cabinet were present as the regular Cabinet meeting to-day. The session

The Senate to-day, without opposition, passed the House joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road and property and to issue bonds to aid in the construc-tion of its railroad and telegraph line from Lake removes from the company the restriction in its charter, and will enable it, with its land grant, to enter upon the work of construction without delay. Abolishment of the Passport System in

Department:—

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 19, 1869.

Information has been received at the Department of State that the exhibition of passports will be no longer exacted from citizens of the United States arriving, travelling or residing in France. The Department, however, recommends that citizens of the United States travelling abroad, especially those of foreign oftrh naturalized in this country, should provide themselves with passports, as they might be liable to serious inconvenience if unprovided with such authentic proof of their national character.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

was completed by the enrolling clerks of the House to-day and the bill sent to the Senate. As already chance of the bill passing the Senate at this session. It is not expected that it will even be reported from

Cest of Printing Congressional Debates.
The following is a comparative view of the statements accompanying the report of the Senate Committee on printing made to-day:—Cost of the Daily Globe for the Thirty-mint Congress, \$82,521; cost of the Congressional Globe, \$209,178. Total, \$291,698. Estimated cost of the same work under Messrs. Rivers and Balley:—Daily Globe, \$116,351; Congressional Globe, \$273,104. Total, \$389,455. Estimated cost prices the preparation of the Company of Lorent T. Crowell:—Daily cost under the proposal of Joseph T. Crowell:—Daily, \$191,590; Congressional, \$159,559. Total, \$261,149. Estimated cost under the Congressional Printer:-Daily, \$120,610; Congressional, \$155,885. Total

Employment for Female Clerks. General Jeffries, Register of the Treasury, has provided employment, or the score or more of female employes of his bureau who have been so long idle by transferring them to the office of the Third Auditor, who now gives employment to sixtyeight women, borne on the rolls as belonging to the

Postmaster General Randall left for New York

this evening, also County Clerk Loew. Secretary Seward states that the report announc-ing that a leave of absence has been granted to Rev eray Johnson is an error. Minister Johnson has not yet applied for leave to return to the United States.

Report of the Majority of the Senate Com-mittee on Pacific Railroads.

A majority of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads made a report to-day through Senator

mittee or Pacide Railroads.

A majority of the Senate Committee on Pacidic Railroads made a report to-day through Senator Stewart. They say:—

When it was determined, in committee, to report to ton Senate a bid granting aid to the Northern Pactine and other railroads it was not understood the bid should be presented with a report. The majority of the committee would now be content to let the bid rost on its intrinsic merits, unaccompanied by an explanation of its provisions and a demonstration of its policy and necessity, were it not for the unexpected appearance, first in the newspaper press and afterwards in the senate, of a most extraordinary paper entitled "Towns of the Minority," a paper unsound in theory, untait in the interesces and ingenerous and unjust in its imputations. To justify now the action of the majority of adding a which induced them to adopt content of additional interest and second in the original provisions of the senate to consider the present of the Senate the content of an additional interest and second in their published views. The majority of individual and section of the published views. The majority of this which have been criticised by the minority of bid which have been criticised by the minority of bid which have been criticised by the minority of the present arguments and facts as a justification of the present arguments and facts as a justification. They present arguments and facts as a justification, and they are also the section of the committee in their published views. The majority of the hill and a defence of its leading provisions. They assent that railroads—the bighways of nations—are the neasure of their civilization, and maintain that there is no object to which government can so profitably apply the expenditures of money as to the building of such highways. These should take precedence over any and all other objects of legislative endowment. The United States own the country between the Pacific on the should be provided by the minority of the country is too thin and t

malased.

John S. Johnson, et al., appellants, vs. The United

thes. This cause was argued by Mr. Dorsheimer

d Mr. Dick, of counsel for the appellants, and by

Taibot for the appellees. This case involves

so barrels of spirits, valued at \$150,000, which

re seized on the allegred ground of frauds,

suits were entered at New York, Buffalo, Chicago

d Dubunge.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Third Semion.

SENATE.

OWNIEUS RATIROAD BILL

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., from the majority of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, submitted a s railroad bill lately reported, THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to repeal the act fixing the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington; requiring all orders of the President and Secretary of War to be issued by him, and, in case of his inability, by the next in rank, and providing that he shall not be released from command or assigned to duty elsewhere, ex-cept at his request, without the approval of the Senate, and that all contrary orders shall be null

Senate, and that all contrary orders shall be full and void.

PRINTING CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Printing, made a report on the subject of reporting and printing the debates, and said he would ask the Senate to consider it to-morrow. He also made a report from the same committee upon the policy of continuing the publication by Congress of other public documents than those connected descrip with or forming a part of Congressional proceedings.

THE PATENT LAWS.

Mr. FEREY, (rep.) of Conn., from the Committee on Patents, reported adversely the bill to repeal the sixteenth section of the act of March 2, 1861, relating to patents for inventions and discoveries previously patented abroad.

patents for inventions and discoveries previously patented abroad.

Mr. Ochorne, (rep.) of Fla., from the same committee, reported against the petition of H. L. Emery, of New York, for the extension of the patent for the endless chain horse power.

DENVER AND BIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

Mr. THTON, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a bill granting the right of way and public lands in aid of the lenver, South Feak and Rio Grande Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE PEREDMEN'S EUREAU.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill continuing the educational and collection departments of the Freedmen's Bureau until otherwise ordered by Congress, and also continuing the Freedmen's Hospitals at Washington, Richmond and other points until next July. Referred to the Committee on Mintary Aifairs.

to Pacific railroads, which direct the use of American iron in their construction—namely, that American iron must be used also in repairs and relaying the track; and the House joint resolution providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners to establish a tariff of prices for the transportation of tablish a tariff of prices for the transportation of tablish and massacrate on the Pacific railroads and

propriated out of any monters in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated — dollars.

PEONAGE IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced a bill to abolish and forever prohibit peonage in New Mexico.

SALE OF THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the saile of the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas.

CAPTURES BY FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

Mr. GRIMS, (rep) of lows, called up the bill in relation to the captures made by Admiral Farragrit's fleet in the Mississippi in 1862. In reply to a question by Mr. Trumbull he said that the bill did not give the officers or men of the fleet anything more than they would be entitled to under existing laws, but would have merely a technical effect. The bill was passed.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA.

but would have merely a technical effect. The bill was passed.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA.

Mr. GRIMES then called up the bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearaarge for the destruction of the Alabama. It gives to Commander Winslow and his crew \$190,000.

GOLD MEDIAL FOR COMMANDER KIRKLAND.

On motion of Mr. SUMBER, dep., of Mass., a bill was passed authorizing Commander Kirkland, of the navy, to accept a gold medal from the Emperor of France.

was passed authorizing Commander Kirkland, of the navy, to accept a gold medal from the Emperor of France.

COURTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.), of Ill., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the bill determining the several terms and acts of the Circuit, District and Criminal courts of the District of Columbia to be terms and acts of the Supreme Court of the District. The amendments consist of additional sevicions providing for the appointment of an additional associate justice for said court; that whenever, at a season in general term heid by fone of its justices, the court shall be equally divided if opinion either party in the cause may demand a rehearing before the five justices; and that the powers now heid by the Orphans' Court shall be exercised by the justices holding a special term of the Supreme Court for that purpose.

Mr. Pombeov, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, the bill amendatory of the act of July 27, 1868, relating to the location of Agricultural College scrip. As amended the bill provides, simply, that all such scrip shall be received from actual settlers in payment of pre-emption claims in the same mahner as is now authorized by law in the case of minitary bounty land warrants.

Replicable Lands for the construction of rairroads in Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Reputalentation of The Judicial Agrance.

Mr. Trumbull, called up the bill to reorgan-

Supreme Court at nine, and provides for the appointment of circuit indiges to perform the circuit duties now performed by the judges of the Supreme Court, but requires that each of the latter shall do circuit duty for at least one term every two years.

Mr. EDMYSDS, (rep.) of Vt., began a speech in opposition to the provision of the bill for circuit, but was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the unfinished business.

Mr. TRUMSULL asked Mr. Morrill, in charge of the Appropriation bill, to consent to its temporary postponement, so that the bill to reorganize the fundicial system might be disposed of, but

Mr. Edmysds objected, because he was pledged to see whether some action could not be had on the Tenure of Office act as soon as the Senate should have finished the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION HILL s then taken up, and several additiona ats proposed by the Committee on India re adopted.

the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the war Department,
Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., was opposed to the
transfer. He thought Indian agents generally just as
nonest as quartermasters or commissioners, and predicted that it the transfer were made as proposed
the Indian Bureau, unfer the War Department,
would cost six times as much as it does now.
Mr. Spragus, (rep.) of R. I., took the same view,
ite believed that the radical defect was in the system
of dealing with the Indians—a defect which could
not be remedied by any administration of the system, however honest. The proposed transfer was
wrong in principle. The business of the State Department or the Treasury Department might beberunsferred to the War Department with as much
propriety as the business of the Bureau of Indian
Affairs.

Affins.

The amendment of Mr. Stewart was then rejected by a vote of 26 mays to 8 yeas, the yeas being Messis, Anthony, Conkling, Edmunds, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Morgan and Stewart.

The Appropriation bill was then passed. THE TEXTURE OF OFFICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was then taken up, whereupon, at a quarter to cleven o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1869.

Mr. KETCHAM, (rep.) of N. H., presented the reso-utions of the Assembly of the State of New York,

resolutions. Also the petition of a thousand citi-zens of Newburg, N. Y., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to ac-

thority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among nations and the libble as of supreme authority.

Mr. O'NSIL, (rep.) of Pa., presented resolutions of the Phisadeiphia Board of Trade, praying Congress to secure to American shipping in Spanish ports an equalization of tomage dues and port charges with those imposed on the shipping of the most favored nations.

The House then took up the amendments re-ocited from the Committee of the Whole to the Arms, appropriation bill. All the amendments reducing The House then took up the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Army Appropriation bill. All the amendments reducing the ordinary appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., having ten minutes allowed him, expressed his acknowledgments to Mr. Butter, of Mass., for the great information contained in his speech of Wednesday night, but still he preterred the amendment offered by Mr. Blaine to that offered by Mr. Butter. His faith in the capacity, integrity and purpose of General Grant equalied that so beautifully expressed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and he was therefore indisposed to cast a vote to-day that would seen to imply a lack of confidence in General Grant. He, too, wanted the supernumerary officers of the army nystered out; but he wanted them to be the worthless officers, or those who may be summoned by death. He appeared to the republican party in Congress to show its trust and confidence in General Grant, and not to deprive him by crude legislation—by a patchwork bill—of the power to assure his great sepiration,—"Let us have peace." Leave to him, he said, the power to retain soldiers enough to make the carpet bagger's life said in the wide of Texas, and the life of the hardy pioneer on the plains as said as it would be in his New England or Pennsylvania him. Mr. Blaine, (rep.) of Mc., appealed to the Hous

home.

Mr. BLANE, (rep.) of Me., appealed to the House not to agree to the amendments striking out the item of \$200,000 for military surveys, reducing the appropriations for the Rock Island Armory and Arsensi from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000, or to the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, for the reduction of the army.

The Rock Island Item provoked a rapid and heated discussion, such as it usually does provoke whenever

Messrs. Biaine, Price, Scotter and Mr. Parnsworth and others.
In the midst of the discussion on Rock Island Mr. Burners, (rep.) of Mass., obtained the foor and made a final appeal to the House in Favor of the amendment for the reduction of the arm. He characteristic of the amendment offered by Mr. Biaine as a superdiment offered by Mr. Biaine as a Butlers, (rep.) of Mass, obtained the noor and made a final appeal to the House in favor of the samendment for the reduction of the army, life characterized the amendment of fered by Mr. Baine as a detusion, it only provided for consolidation as officers were reduced by death or court martial. There would not be by it a single dollar saved, a single servant cut off; but the gentieman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), a new recruit, came here this morning and told the House that it must trust General Grant. The difficulty was that the amendment proposed by the gentieman from Maune did not trust General Grant. Under it he could not muster out a single officer. The only trust they would have to get rid of an officer would be in Aninghry God to bring him to an end, for he would not resign. (Laughter, The gentieman from Pennsylvania, sir. Kelley) said that a large army was necessary in order to keep the peace; but it they name the policy the moral power of the election of General Grant. Would not keep the peace in Texas. An army scattered over that territory would be of no avail. There was not going to be any organized opposition to an array. It was going to be steatily marder; not in the presence of soldiers, but belind their backs. Another fact was that one-fourth of all the United States soldiers in Texas were ex-Confederate soldiers, recruited from the Confederate man, and they were not to be relied upon in any question between their old brethren in arms and citizens of the United States soldiers in Texas were ex-Confederate soldiers, recruited from the Confederate army, and they were not to be relied upon in any question between their old brethren in arms and citizens of the United States was a school at West Point which turned out officers for the army as fast as officers did not know anything of the subject, and that therefore they must turn the matter over to General Grant. In reply to that he would not depress on the desired and the matter over to General Grant. In reply to that he would not vote to legislate

Mr. BLAINE—I only want to perfect my amendment.

Mr. BULLER—You cannot perfect anything that is bad all over.

Mr. BULLER—You cannot perfect anything that is bad all over.

Mr. BULLER—You cannot begin the moment the process of reduction would begin the moment the bill was sapproved. It was safe, product and wise to take this step, but it was difficult to go beyond it.

Mr. BOYLE, (dem) of Pa., asked unantmous consent to ofter an amendment directing the Secretary of War to consolidate the quarternasters department into one department, to be called the department of supply.

Mr. BOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., objected.

The Rock Island appropriation was still further defiated, by Messers Logica and True in Two co it, and Mr. Maymard against it. Finally Me decate reased, and the Hones proceeded to vote on the various amendments.

mittee, or at least that they were not notified of any meeting of the committee at which the subject was to be considered.

Mr. Stark stated that he was authorized by a majority of the committee to report the resolution. The Sprakes put the question to the House whether the resolution should be received, and it was received and agreed to.

REDUCTION OF MARINE CORPS AND NAVY.

Mr. Pike, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee of Conference on the bill to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy and Marine Corps, made a report. The most important provision to which the committee agree is that fixing the strength of the Marine Corps as follows:—One brigadier general, commandant; one colonel, one leutenant colonel, three majors, one adjutant and inspector, one quartermaster, one paymaster, one assistant quartermaster, seventeen captains, twenty-four first leutenants, twenty-four second fleutenants, one arguant major, one principal musician, 167 sergeants, 165 corporals, thirty musicians, fifty drummers, fifty flers, 1,800 privates. It provides, however, that no commission of any officer now in the Marine Corps shall be vacated, but that no appointment shall be made in any of the grades until the number is reduced below that authorized.

In reference to the navy, the report provides for the abolition of the grade of third assistant en-

grades until the number is reduced below that authorized.

In reference to the navy, the report provides for the abolition of the grade of third assistant engineers, but that no commission to that grade of any officer wounded in battle shall be vacated, and it allows such officer to be examined for promotion. It also provides that no promotion to the grade of commodore on the active list shall be made till the number in such grade shall have been reduced below ifficers; of heutenant commanders till the number of lieutenant commanders is reduced the number of lieutenants in the active list shall be 280. It fixes the number of masters and ensigns at 160 in each grade. Ensigns are to be storage officers, incress assigned to duty as watch and division officers. It does not vacate any of their commissions, it lixes the number of surgeons at seventy-five, of passed assistant surgeons at twenty-five; paymasters, fitty; passed assistant surgeons at twenty-five; paymasters, fitty; passed assistant paymasters, twenty-five; paymasters the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate teneral until the 13th of June, 1899.

Mr. Pitra explained the report.

Mr. Buttles, of Mass., opposed it as containing the same victous principles of reduction by assorption which he had been contending against in connection with the army.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohlo, in allusion to Mr.

which he had been contending against in connection with the army.

Mr. Schrenck, (rep.) of Ohio, in allusion to Mr. Builer, said it occurred to him that the failure to effect reform arose sometimes from the fact that an attempt was made in so extreme a manner—in so harsh a manner—that the very object sought for was defeated. He proposed to take the form of reduction proposed in the report.

Mr. Rouisson, (dem.) of N. Y., advocated the report, and spoke in commendation of the Marine Cords.

Mr. Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn., suggested the stopping of the accretion of navel officers from the Academy, and recommended that the cadets when they had completed their education should be allowed to return to civil life. He wished some such provision made, and therefore he would vote against the report, so as to have another committee of conference.

The bill provides that all offences against the United States, punishable by death or by imprisonment for not less than ave years, uness otherwise expressly provided, be taken and deemed to be felonious; all others to be taken as misdemeators unless otherwise expressly provided. On trials the punishment whereof is death the United States and defondant are each to be entitled to twenty persuppory challenges, where the punishment is imprisonment for not less than its years to ten peremptory challenges, and in all other cases to free peremptory challenges, when two or more persons are on trial together they shall join in their paremptory challenges.

and are exen to be cathled to twenty permonary changes, where the purasument in impronuent for not see that are years to ten peremptory challenges, and or more persons are on trial logother they shall join in their peremptory challenges.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Branta. (rep.) of Mich. went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Poland in the chair, and took up the Post Office Appropriation bill.

The total sum appropriated by the bill is \$30,217,503, of which sum \$22,7503 is to be defraged by the revenues of the Post Office Appropriation. The following are some of the principal idense.

Inland mail transportation, \$13,037,653; foreign mai transportation, \$150,000; compensation to post-masters, \$4,546,000; post office ciercs, \$2,000,000; interferences, \$1,000,000; advertising (the Washington papers to be restricted to advertising mail routes in virginia and Maryland), \$40,000; postage stamps and stamped envelopes, \$500,000; postage stamps are some of the Post Office ciercs, \$710,000; steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, \$500,000; steamship service between the United States and Brazil, \$15,000; steamship service between the United States and Brazil, \$15,000; steamship service between the United States and Brazil, \$15,000; steamship service between the United States and Brazil, \$15,000; steamship service between the United States and Brazil, \$15,000; steamship service between the United States and Brazil, \$15,000; steamship service between the United States and Brazil, \$15,000; steamship service between the United States and Brazil, \$15,000; steamship service between the United States and Brazil, \$15,000; steamship service between the time for leater the Sandwich Islands, \$75,600; supplying dedicteries in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Fransworth, (rep.) of Ill., moved to therease the Item for Post Office cierks to \$2,000,000. Inc. [10,10] and the prop

Smaker.

Asary members having been excused on the pleason of all health, Sr. Elemanos moved that all forther proceedings under the call be dispensed with, as the call be dispensed with, as the call be dispensed with, as the call be dispensed with a state of the call beginning state of the call beginning state of the call beginning.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass, desired to make an appeal to the House, and was proceeding to say that public business of great importance was pressing.

He was interrupted by Mr. ELMINOUSE, who objected, and masted that the call shound be proceeded with. He added that the gentleman from Massachusetts did a great deal of talking, while members on the democratic side got no opportunity of saying anything.

A motion to excuse Mr. Morrissey having been made.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, and said that Mr. Morrissey had been very little in attendance this session lie hoped the Serceant at Arms.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to excuse Mr. Mullins."

Several Members—"Oh, no; we carflot do without Mr. Mullins."

Mr. Scofield, (rep.) of Pa.—"A point of order" on that. (Laughter.)

After some further time spent in calling absentees and receiving excuses,

Mr. Eldhide moved that all the sick members of the House be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction for restoration.

Mr. Bubia, (dem.) of Ill., objected, anying that that would kill off the last man of them. (Laughter.)

Mr. SHANKS, (rep.) of Ill., suggessed that the business should be allowed to go on without the amusements. He thought the gentleman from Wisconsin has got in quite enough of his jokes.

The call of absentees being completed, Mr. Kelsey, (rep.) of N. Y., moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring in the absentees.

Mr. Ferrick, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to adopt the proper form—to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and bring before the bar of the House all the absentees.

Mr. Kelsey accepted the modification, and the motion was agreed to.

A member suggested that some members who had answered on the first call and had then taken of their hals and coats and walked of should be called again.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, said that was worse

again.
Mr. Schrnck. (rep.) of Ohio, said that was we

again.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, said that was worse than the original offence.

Mr. Eldbridge suggested that it was still a worse offence for members to escape out of the hall by jumping out of the windows, and intimated that the gentleman from Ohio had once done that thing.

Mr. Schenck—That is not true; not a word of it. Nothing of the kind ever occurred, so far as 1 am concerned. The gentleman from Wisconsm is as fanciful as he is witty; he can coin a fact as well as a loke.

The roll of those who had answered was again called, and it appeared that Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, was the only member who had answered on the first call who was not now present.

Mr. Eldbridge moved that Mr. Ashley be excused on account of his eminent services in the impeachment of the President. Rejected.

The name of Mr. Ashley was then inserted in the warrant issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Various motions were made, the object of which was that the proceedings under the cull should not be dispensed with by adjournment; but the rules and the digest appealed to stand in the way of any arrangement.

The attempt at disentanglement occupied nearly.

and the digest appeared to stand in the way of any arrangement.

The attempt at disentanglement occupied nearly an hour, and puzzled the minds of the best parisimentarians of the House. In the midst of the middle the Sergeanita Arma appeared on the scene with two members in custody—Messirs, Baker, of Illinois, and Ashley, of Ohlo—and presented them at the bar of the House.

Mr. Bakers being first, called on, said he did not

unsafe to his health to attend night sessions, and the latert because ae had been attending the Speaker's reception.

Messrs. McCormick and Banks were next presented, and were excused on their statements that they had been attending the Speaker's reception.

Mr. Schenck made several unsuccessful attempts to have all further proceedings under the call dispensed with.

The House also refused to adjourn.

After another fruitess effort on the part of Mr. Scheuck to extricate the House from its difficulty, another absentee was presented, in the person of Mr. Buckley, whose excuse also was that he had been attending the Speaker's reception. He was excused on the payment of costs.

Messrs. Lawrence, of Ohio, and Wilson, of Ohio, were next presented. Mr. Wilson said he had retired to his couch and was partially askeep when he was wakened by the messenger. Mr. Lawrence said he had been engaged in preparing his report on the New York election frauds. Both were excused. Several other members were presented by the Sergeant-at-Arms and excused.

Another hour was spent in tedious, weary waiting for the production of absentees.

It was after midnight when the last man was produced, and then the House adjourned.

BALLS LAST NIGHT.

festivities every two weeks at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, having a

in rapid current through the young veins, but the flow becomes slower and steadler, and when assuming an octogenarian sluggishness. At eight P. M. began the dance, or rather a pr

With the greatest of case, Justike the man on the flying trapeze.

requirements of high terpsichorean art.

That bear a weighty and a serious brow,
Sad, high and worsing.

seemed to bear down mon these with overwheiming weight. The tones of their voices were sepatearal: there was a gieam of ghostly glamour in their eyes; their very hodies seemed ghostly flaments. But even these, in their dumb dignity and decorum, emjoyed themselves, and so did the dancers, making upnotwithstanding all that we have written of themajolity party. At midnight, as toiled the knell of departing day, the dance ended, and the dancers, like Cindereila, temporarily in a strange character, hurried to their homes to subside into their sepuichrai sombreness.

by the Concorde and Sincerity Clubs, associations of weil known popularity with the French portion of the community, came of with great color last even ing at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The ball the community, came of with great cold last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The ballroom was tastefully decorated with flags and
banners, and the crowd present was very
great, without being so much so as to be
uncomfortable. It is aimost needless to state that
the coatumes were as grotesque and elegant as they
were various; for these associations have already
wom an enviable mane among ball-goers for the superiority of their "get up" at their annual gatherings. The Grecian Bend seemed to be an object of
general admiration with many of the masquees, as
there were no less than six disferent feminines
who, in various affires, showed off the
"colle stoop" to advantage. One old fadly, with
remarkable prolongation of nose and a spinal curvature that was really exeruciating to
behold, had resource very often to a bottle
of that ginger; but up to the time the
ball broke she had been unable to stretch her
back to anything like straightness. Romeo and
Juliet danced together in a very loving way during
the evening, and the charming Geneviève, accompanied by the genoarmes, conscience stricken, atmote considerable attention, even though Blue
Board was present altempting to cut up some of his
epithededic capers with seven old talles of very uncompanies. To enumerate the various character's
represented by the lances and genulance who
reserved the ballroom untui wer morn would be an
impossibility, but saffice it to say that the remaica
was a gratifying access from beginning to cha-